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Mt everest guide name

South Col route on south mt. Everest, or Nepal, was first explored in 1950 by a British expedition led by Eric Shipton. Before that, climbers could see the Khumbu Icefall from the high pass, which was easily accessible from the north or the Tibetan side of Mt. Everest. It was widely considered impossible to climb by those few who looked at it from this high point of view. Then, with the Chinese invasion and the takeover of Tibet, geopolitics changed, and the highest peak in the world was no longer accessible from Tibet. So, for the first time, Nepal allowed access to foreigners. In the 1950s it became that previously unthinkable happened and Khumbu Icefall was first climbed and considered feasible but dangerous. What exactly is ice flow? For non-climbers, the glacier can be compared to a very slow-moving river that is simply frozen. When the river increases its gradient, it turns into a very shattered fast or cascading. When the glacier increases the gradient, it turns into an ice flow. This ice rush, especially Khumbu Icefall, is an extremely chaotic jumble of ice blocks of all sizes. It is a place of otherworldly beautiful and improbable shapes, forms and shades of green and blue. It is a place of incredible silence and incredible warmth, as well as cold. It is also a place of constant movement. Often this movement is not palpable, because the whole mass moves. Other times, the movement is sudden, brutal and has extremely destructive consequences for everything below, because figuratively hundreds of tons of ice blocks can subside at once. When this happens (often several times a day in one place or another in the ice) everything below is reduced to nothing more than a tiny white ice powder blown away by mountain winds. The trick as a climber is not to be in this place. . . . As climbing Mt. Everest became more popular in the 1970s and consequently more expeditions to the mountain at the same time, expeditions began to work together to establish a route through Khumbu Icefall. This fastening means the continuous length of the interconnected ropes — thousands of feet of ropes — for safety. Thanks to this, the climber can always be connected to ropes, which in turn are connected to various boilers placed in snow or ice. It is a protection against falls and injuries, and at the same time allows the climber to quickly move away from danger - something that is much more difficult and slower if instead it is attached directly to other climbers. Along with these ropes, the terrain often requires artificial structures to bridge otherwise imperious ice walls or large cracks called crevices. Most often, these artificial structures are combinations of aluminum sections of ladders tied together and stabilized by the grille of other ropes. Very impressive here, and often very scary to go through! In the years when there were even more climbing activities, there were complaints that many expeditions, either without funds or desire, did not contribute to the group route. Instead, they used the hard work of other expeditions without bringing anything. That's why over the past few years, a Nepalese government agency has stepped in to ensure that everyone contributes fairly based on the size of the expedition. Sagarmatha's Pollution Control Commission is now overseeing this. They mainly deal with police expeditions and groups for proper control of garbage, so they sub-commission other people to do the real work related to determining the route. During Alpine's Ascents 2000 expedition to Mt. Everest, this work was carried out very well and ongoing maintenance work on the ice route was carried out immediately. The group, led by a British man, was awarded a contract for the spring 2002 season, and the maintenance effort was very short in terms of supplies, manpower, tools and perhaps experience to do their job properly. This created dangerous conditions for ice-ice climbers, and most seasonal expeditions made letters to the SPCC complaining about the situation. There was a discussion about the next season. Many regulars refused to pay the SPCC and simply wanted to go back to the old, cooperative way of doing things. The route further up is also prepared or fixed, with lines in safety locations, but this work is carried out by separate sherpa expedition personnel in cooperation with each other. All expeditions have the same goals as the peaks and do it safely, so it makes sense to work together and participate in the work on preparing the route with this in mind. All expedition leaders and Sirdar (Sirdar is Sherpa's chief of staff for the expedition) meet and decide on the work and material schedule so that all expeditions can participate in this preparation work at the top. It generally works pretty well, and the route becomes established through a concerted effort among expeditions such as Alpine Ascents, Adventure Consultants, International Mountain Guides, National Geographic and other expedition companies. From Camp I, just above Khumbu Icefall, the route flows into western Cwm, which is a very large and steep valley, partially filled with the upper Khumbu Glacier. This valley of silence was first crossed by a Swiss expedition from 1952, which in fact pioneered most of the route at the top and approached its peak a year before british success in 1953. It is a terribly beautiful place, but not without dangers as well. While it is often a place of silence, it also occasionally thunders with rockfall raking the steep faces of Mt. Everest on one side and Nuptse on the other side. Just as often, avalanches of ice or snow roar through thousands of feet into the glacier. Climbers can quite easily avoid avalanches by simply staying away from the sides of the valley. Numerous and deep crevices of glaciers, called less avoidable risks. These fissures are caused by the stress associated with the movement of the glacier. Take a warm Snicker's candy bar and bend it in the middle and pay attention to the slots formed on the surface, and you have an idea. Many of these crevices are to offset the snow and are not visible to the climber on the surface of the glacier. These hidden crevices can pose a serious threat, especially after moments of fresh snowfall, and climbers usually prepare by roping to other climbers - with the right rope in between - so that the ability to climb known as self-power will stop falling into the crevasse if someone break through one of these snow bridges. At the end of this gently sloping valley lies Camp II, and Lhotse Face rises above. Camp 2, at an altitude of more than 21,000 feet/6,400 m, is a sedation camp for the start of a face set up by the western side of the neighboring Lhotse Mountain. This face is a major challenge as expeditions have to climb over 3,000 ft./1,000 m of ice 35-45+. Camp III is in the middle of this incredibly steep and long face. So also here, thousands of feet of fixed ropes are placed for the safety of climbers to protect against falls. The last stop on the way to the summit is Camp IV, or High Camp, on the pass between Lhotse and Everest known as South Col. To reach this camp requires passing much steep ground, and climbers must overcome features such as the Yellow Band (the steep, golden sandstone rock that divides part of the upper Lhotse Face) and Geneva Spur (huge buttocks or ridge-like feature of the rock that must be climbed) with the safety of fixed ropes. Many early expeditions used seven or eight camps instead of the now adopted four camps. This great reason for this change, was the huge increase in skills and abilities at high altitudes sherpa hired by most expeditions to help. Initially, in the 1950s, Sherpa looked at foreign climbers for training, as most Sherpa were not skilled in climbing techniques. Their main asset was their strong work ethiology and their genetic adjustment to height. Today, sherss still have genetic adaptations to altitude and their strong work ethic, but they are often also much more skilled climbers than foreign climbers who hire them to help. That is, it is much easier and faster for them to go up and down the mountain to prepare and stock camps than in previous times, and therefore fewer camps are needed. I must also stress that I do not believe that many climbing expeditions give their Sherpa employees enough credit for the success of the expedition. Without the hard work of the Shersers and their high skill level, there would be 10% of the current number of successful Everest summits. Anyone may have heard of Hillary backpacks, but has anyone ever seen a Chewang sleeping bag? Chewang has won nine times on 12 different expeditions to Mt. Everest. Why he's not famous in America Europe? Or how about Apa, who has won the top 13 times? Times? High Camp still lies much steep terrain before the peak at 29,035 ft./8,850 m. Features such as a triangular face, balcony, southeastern ridge, South Peak, Traverse and Hillary Step all guard the third pole in the world and ensure that the climber will work for his reward and needs a minimum level of hard-earned skills to get there. In this hostile territory, a sufficient level of safety and protection can only be maintained through the reasonable use of fixed ropes, individual skills and a high level of teamwork on both sherlands and on foreign climbers. Good judgment is also extremely important. Never give up and just do it maybe and have proven fatal many times on the highest mountain in the world, and perhaps those who climb and flee to live to climb another day is a more appropriate approach for climbers who dare to challenge themselves on the slopes of Chomolungma in an environment more suited to jet aircraft. Aircraft.